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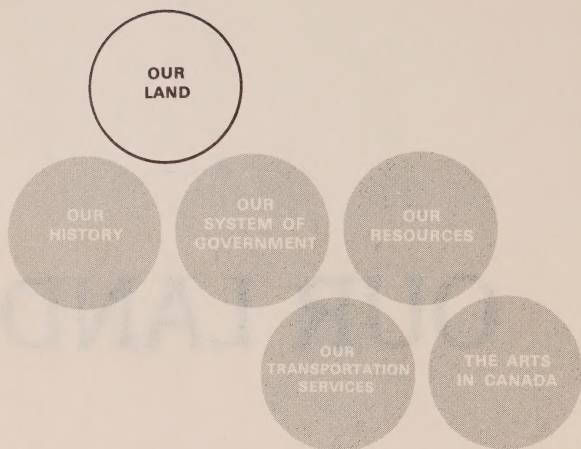


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OUR LAND



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CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP SERIES

OUR LAND

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ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.

QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

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CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

General Features

One of the first things to impress the newcomer upon his arrival here is the enormous size of the country. Canada is the second largest country in the world, being exceeded in area only by the U.S.S.R. It comprises the whole northern part of the North American continent, with the exception of Alaska, a part of the United States.

The total area of the country is approximately 3,842,000 square miles, which may be compared with a total area of 3,776,700 square miles for Europe, 2,974,514 for Australia, and 120,849 for the British Isles. Canada constitutes about 30 per cent of the total area of the Commonwealth of Nations.

The southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, which is in approximately the same latitude as Rome in Italy, while the northernmost areas are so far north as to be uninhabitable owing to the intense cold which prevails throughout the year. From the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, the country stretches for a distance of approximately 4,300 miles, so that St. John's, Newfoundland on the Atlantic coast is much closer to London, England, than it is to Victoria on the Pacific coast.

Canada is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Alaska, on the south by the United States of America, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and Davis Strait, while on the north the boundaries stretch to the North Pole.

Extending along a considerable portion of the southern boundary between the United States and Canada lies the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes system of navigable waterways. A joint project undertaken by Canada and the United States has resulted in the St. Lawrence Seaway. This waterway permits ocean-going ships from all parts of the world to sail into the very centre of the continent. From the Strait of Belle Isle at the northern entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior is 2,338 miles. Throughout its length, the Seaway is dotted with large industrial centres which supply a wide variety of commodities to a world market. Niagara Falls, famous throughout the world for its scenic beauty, is situated on the Niagara River which connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario. The Falls are also the source of an enormous supply of hydro-electric power which turns the wheels of industry throughout a large part of central Ontario.

Geographical Divisions

As might be expected in a country as vast as Canada, there is considerable variation in climate, nature of the soil, and physical features.

The country falls into six natural divisions—the Appalachian-Acadian Region, the St. Lawrence Region, the Canadian Shield, the Plains Region of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Cordilleran Region, and the Arctic Islands.

The Appalachian-Acadian Region—This region includes the Atlantic Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, together with most of the province of Quebec lying south of the St. Lawrence River. A considerable portion of the region is hilly, while some of the peaks on the Gaspé Peninsula and the west coast of Newfoundland might be classed as mountains. There are numerous rivers throughout the region, although none, with the exception of the

Saint John, is of any considerable length. The soil in the river valley is very fertile, and farming, dairying, and fruit growing are carried on extensively in some parts of the region. The broken coastline provides many natural harbours, and the only all-year ports in eastern Canada are situated in this region.

The area contains rich mineral deposits and mining constitutes one of the most important industries. While there is a considerable variety in the nature of deposits, the only substances mined in large quantity are coal, iron, asbestos and gypsum. The coal mines are of great importance, and it is significant that nearly half of the coal mined in Canada comes from this area. Much of the asbestos and most of the gypsum mined in Canada are also produced here. The largest quantities of iron ore in Canada are produced in a district partly in the Labrador area of Newfoundland and partly in northern Quebec.

The hilly nature of the terrain has resulted in vast areas being set aside for forestry. The annual output of lumber and forest products has an important bearing on the economy of the region. Newsprint mills situated in the Appalachian region produce a substantial percentage of the entire Canadian output.

The shallow waters off the Atlantic Provinces constitute one of the world's most important fishing banks and yield vast quantities of fish for Canadian and foreign markets.

The St. Lawrence Region—The St. Lawrence Lowlands lie along the St. Lawrence River in Quebec and include that part of Ontario lying west of Kingston and embraced by Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Lake Huron. The region is largely made up of a level fertile plain with rich soil, which has made it one of Canada's most important agricultural areas.

Traversing the Lowlands from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario is a ridge of land or escarpment which is responsible for Niagara Falls. This region contains the greater part of the population of

Canada, and it is here that the bulk of Canada's industrial development has taken place owing to the availability of cheap electric power.

The climate of the region and the fertile soil combine to make it most suitable for mixed farming. The Niagara Peninsula enjoys such moderate temperatures as to provide excellent conditions for the growth of peaches, cherries, plums, and market garden produce.

The Lowlands contain no coal or metallic mineral deposits of importance, the chief mineral resources being natural gas, petroleum, salt, and gypsum. Along the shores of Lake Huron and the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers is a huge deposit of salt which is said to be enough to supply the world for thousands of years.

Close proximity of the region to the densely populated areas of the United States, together with the existence of numerous lakes along the edge of the Canadian Shield, result in a substantial tourist business annually.

The Canadian Shield—The Canadian Shield consists of a vast area extending completely around Hudson Bay. It comprises all of the mainland of Canada east of the interior plains, with the exception of the St. Lawrence and Appalachian regions mentioned above. Cutting through the Shield are numerous rivers which flow into Hudson Bay, while the entire Laurentian Plateau, as it is otherwise called, is dotted with countless numbers of lakes and small streams. The entire region is hilly, although few of the hills rise above 2,000 feet in elevation. These hills constitute one of the oldest mountain ranges in the world.

As might be expected, the region contains little arable land, since a substantial portion of it is rocky and barren. The mineral deposits, however, are of great variety and immense value. A large proportion of the nickel, copper, uranium, gold and silver

produced in Canada is mined in this area. It is estimated that the mineral resources to be found in the Laurentian Plateau have scarcely been touched. It therefore holds enormous possibilities for future development.

The Interior Plains—This region of Canada is part of a great flat area in the interior of the continent which stretches from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. It extends as far west as the Rocky Mountains and eastward to the edge of the Canadian Shield.

The southern part of the region slopes gently eastward to Lake Winnipeg. It includes flat and treeless prairie country which produces a substantial part of the world's wheat supply. This area is quite different from other parts of Canada, in that surface rock is rarely to be seen. Generally the plains are overlain by great depths of clay soil, although the eastern level lying in Manitoba consists of rich dark loam, which makes it one of the most fertile regions in the world.

There are few lakes of any consequence in the region, and such as do exist are quite shallow. The terrain is smooth, flat or gently undulating, rising from an elevation of 800 feet around Lake Winnipeg to over 3,400 feet at Calgary.

The climate of the Great Plains is variable with wide extremes. Precipitation is average, but is considerably lower in winter than in summer.

The main occupation throughout the prairie regions is farming. While the area constitutes one of the most important grain-growing regions in the world, an increasing amount of attention is being given to mixed farming.

The principal mineral resources of the prairie region are petroleum, natural gas and potash. Prairie oil fields have expanded rapidly, and the annual production of crude oil ranks the fields among the most important in the Commonwealth.

Coal is also an important resource but the change to other types of fuel has caused production to drop considerably since 1950.

The Cordilleran Region—Along the west coast lies the Western Highland or great Cordilleran mountain system, which parallels the shores of the Pacific Ocean and extends throughout Canada from the United States border to Alaska.

This mountain area has a width of about 400 miles and is without doubt the most rugged district in Canada. Many of the mountains reach heights of 10,000 feet, while certain of the peaks exceed 13,000 feet above sea-level.

The main mountain ranges forming the Cordilleran system are the St. Elias Mountains and the Coast Mountains on the western side, the Selkirks and Rockies on the eastern side, while in the north one finds the Stikine and Mackenzie Mountains.

Much of the area consists of a high plateau which is cut here and there by deep canyons and swift rivers. The mountains constitute a formidable barrier between the coastal regions and the interior of the country. The moisture-laden winds from the Pacific sweep in over the coast, and are forced upward by the mountain barrier into the cold upper atmosphere. This causes the moisture to condense and fall upon the area as rain. The warm currents of the Pacific striking the coast of British Columbia, combined with the high rate of precipitation, result in a mild, damp climate which is excellent for the production of fruits and market vegetables. As a consequence, some of the finest fruit-growing districts in Canada are found in British Columbia. Much of the region, however, is too rugged for agriculture.

The lower slopes of the mountains provide enormous quantities of timber, and the Douglas fir has been famous for generations throughout the world as a source of timbers for ships' masts. Production of lumber and pulpwood is of marked importance in the economy of the region.

The rocks of the Cordilleran system contain vast stores of mineral wealth, and gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc are mined extensively.

Arctic Islands—This remarkable accumulation of Arctic islands is of vast extent, running from the northern shore of the mainland in a great triangle with its apex at Ellesmere Island. Some of these islands are of enormous size. Baffin Island is 197,754 square miles in area, which is nearly half the size of the Province of Ontario. High mountains are to be found in some of the islands, with elevations of 10,000 feet and more having been recorded.

Some deposits of coal and other minerals have been discovered in these islands, although the economic possibilities have not been thoroughly explored. Gold, native copper, mica and graphite have been discovered at various places. Bituminous coal is known to exist on the islands north of Lancaster Sound, and lignite or brown coal has been uncovered on Baffin Island.

Since the Arctic Islands are largely situated within the Arctic Circle, the unfavourable climatic conditions, together with the lack of transportation and communication facilities, have forestalled any serious attempt at commercial development of these mineral resources.

Lakes and Rivers

It is interesting to note that lakes and rivers constitute over 6 per cent of the total area of Canada. The outstanding feature in this respect is the Great Lakes, details of which are given below.

Lake Superior, with an area of 31,820 square miles is the largest body of fresh water in the world. It extends 383 miles

in length, with a breadth at its widest point of 160 miles. A notable feature of Lake Superior is its great depth, which reaches a maximum of 1,302 feet.

Lake Michigan—While Lake Michigan lies entirely within the territory of the United States, it is referred to here, as the Great Lakes are normally treated as a complete unit. Lake Michigan is 321 miles long and 118 miles wide. It covers a total area of 22,400 square miles and has a maximum depth of 923 feet.

Lake Huron is the second largest of the Great Lakes, having an area of 23,010 square miles. It is 247 miles long and has a width of 101 miles. Its depth reaches a maximum of 750 feet.

Lake St. Clair is a vital connecting link between the upper and lower Great Lakes. This lake, although vital to navigation, is very small when compared to the other lakes. It has a total area of 460 square miles with a length of 26 and a breadth of 24 miles. Its shallowness is of considerable interest, for at no point does the depth of water exceed 23 feet. Since many lake vessels have a draught of from 18 to 20 feet, great care must be exercised in navigating the lake.

Lake Erie, with an area of 9,940 square miles, has a reputation among seamen for vicious storms owing to the shallowness of its waters. The lake is 241 miles long, 57 miles wide, and reaches a maximum depth of 210 feet. The Niagara Falls, situated in the Niagara River between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, constitute a vast natural barrier to navigation. This obstacle, however, has been overcome by the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, which handles a volume of traffic running into millions of tons annually.

Lake Ontario is the smallest of the Great Lakes, having a total area of 7,540 square miles. The lake is 193 miles long, 53 miles wide, and has a maximum depth of 774 feet. Toronto, the capital of the province of Ontario, and the second largest city in Canada, is situated on the shores of this lake.

Other large lakes in Canada include Great Bear, Great Slave and Dubawnt in the Northwest Territories, Reindeer Lake in Saskatchewan, Lake Athabasca which lies between the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, Manitoba, and Southern Indian in Manitoba, Lake Nipigon and Lake of the Woods in Ontario, each of which has an area of over 1,000 square miles.

In addition to these eleven lakes, whose size is noteworthy, Canada is dotted by innumerable smaller lakes, widely scattered over that area of the country referred to as the Canadian Shield.

Canada also has a number of rivers which are known throughout the world for their great size and economic importance. The St. Lawrence, which drains the Great Lake System into the Atlantic Ocean, stretches for a distance of over 1,000 miles. It is one of the most important rivers in the world from the viewpoint of commerce. The city of Montreal in the province of Quebec, the largest city in Canada and one of the principal seaports in North America in volume of traffic, is located on the St. Lawrence River. The longest river in Canada is the Mackenzie which drains Great Slave Lake into the Arctic Ocean. This river extends for 2,514 miles. Other important Canadian rivers are the Nelson, Saskatchewan, and Churchill Rivers flowing into Hudson Bay, the Yukon, Fraser and Columbia Rivers which deposit their waters into the Pacific, and the Peace River which is part of the Mackenzie River system.

Islands

The islands of Canada are among its most outstanding geographical features. They include the substantial group of northern islands making up the Arctic Archipelago, a fringe of islands off the Pacific coast, the islands of the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of St. Lawrence,

together with countless islands in the Great Lakes and other inland waters. On the Pacific Coast, Vancouver Island is the largest of the group, stretching for 285 miles with an average width of 60 miles. The city of Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, is situated on this island. The Queen Charlotte Islands and a considerable number of smaller islands stretch along the coast from the United States to Alaska. These islands play a prominent part in the lumbering, mining, and fishing industries of the west coast. The scenic beauty of the numerous channels about the islands entices large numbers of visitors, and the tourist trade is of increasing economic importance to the region.

In the east, the principal islands include Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the islands of Cape Breton, Anticosti, the Magdalen group, Grand Manan, and Campobello. As might be expected, fishing constitutes an important activity in these islands, while agriculture, mining and the pulp and paper industry are of considerable importance in some regions.

Among the outstanding inland islands are the Georgian Bay Islands and Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron, and the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence River.

CHAPTER II

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

Politically, Canada is a federation of ten provinces and two territories. The principal features of each province are listed below.

Newfoundland

The province of Newfoundland is the most easterly province. It consists of the island of Newfoundland and the territory of Labrador on the mainland. The province has an area of approximately 152,000 square miles. The island of Newfoundland is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Belle Isle and Cabot Strait. There are regular transportation facilities by sea and air, with mail, freight, and passenger service between Port-aux-Basques and North Sydney, N.S. Large passenger vessels ply throughout the year between St. John's and Halifax, New York, and Liverpool.

The principal industries of the province are fishing, mining and the pulp and paper industry. The Grand Banks are famous throughout the world as a source of fish, and Newfoundland has enjoyed for years a vast export trade in cod, salmon, herring, and lobster. The pulp and paper industry has developed in the present century with large mills located at Grand Falls and Corner Brook. Some idea of the importance of the industry may be gained from the fact that production of newsprint in these two plants exceeds 1,700 tons a day. Mining is of considerable importance to the province, which possesses huge deposits of iron ore both in the Labrador area and at Bell Island. Some of

this ore is shipped to the steel mills at Sydney, N.S. Owing to the rocky nature of the soil, agriculture is of minor importance in the province.

Newfoundland has a temperate, maritime climate with no extremes in temperature. The cold Labrador Current from the north results in cooler summers than might be expected in those latitudes, while fogs are frequent as a result of the cold Labrador Current encountering the warm Gulf Stream off the coast of the province.

The principal city and capital of the province is St. John's with a population of over 90,000. It is one of the oldest cities in North America and is a great seaport and commercial centre. Corner Brook on the west coast of the island is the second city of the province and is the site of the largest newsprint mill in the world. Other important centres include Grand Falls with large paper mills and Bell Island, a great iron-mining town; Bonavista, the leading fishing town; Gander, which is the site of an international airport; and Port-aux-Basques which is the terminus of the railway and the principal port for visitors from the mainland and the United States.

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island is the smallest province in the Dominion. It is approximately 120 miles in length, with an average width of 20 miles, and a total area of 2,184 square miles. It lies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence off the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and is separated from these provinces by Northumberland Strait which varies in width from ten to twenty-five miles. The province is connected with the mainland by means of a ferry which is equipped to carry railway cars, automobiles, and passengers. There is air service between the Island and the mainland. The whole province is low with undulating slopes.

There are no mountains or steep hills on the Island, the greatest altitude being approximately 450 feet above sea-level. The Island is nearly severed into three parts by the deep indentations of Malpeque Bay and the mouth of the Hillsborough River.

The rich, fertile soil of the Island, combined with the moderate climate, has resulted in the extensive development of agriculture and fishing. The winters are moderate, although cold winds from the North Atlantic have a tendency to retard the spring. There is an abundance of moisture throughout the year which is conducive to the production of excellent crops. Mixed farming is common practice throughout the Island, particular emphasis being laid on the harvesting of seed potatoes which enjoy great popularity.

As might be expected, the inhabitants of the Island are closely associated with the sea. Lobster trapping is an important occupation for many of the Islanders, while lobster canning is one of the main local industries. The oysters of Malpeque Bay enjoy a wide reputation for excellence and are a further source of income for inhabitants of the province.

Charlottetown, which is the capital of the province, has one of the finest harbours on the east coast of Canada. Amongst other important centres are Summerside, which is situated on the west coast of the Island and around which the fur-farming industry has developed, and Georgetown on the east coast which is important as a canning and shipping point for the fishing industry.

Nova Scotia

The province of Nova Scotia consists of a peninsula and the island of Cape Breton. The peninsula is connected with the province of New Brunswick by the isthmus of Chignecto and is

separated from Cape Breton Island by the Strait of Canso. The Canso Causeway, which was opened in 1955, forms a road and rail link between Cape Breton Island and the Nova Scotia mainland.

The province is approximately 380 miles in length and has an average width of 75 miles. The coastline is rugged and deeply indented. These indentations form excellent harbours for the many ships and fishing vessels which inhabit the coastal waters. The southern coastline is hilly with elevations rising to 1,500 feet. These hills give way in the north to low-lying fertile valleys facing the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The climate of the province is moderate. Owing to the proximity of the ocean, there are no extremes in temperature. The rainfall is ample for farming, and this occupation constitutes one of the most important industries of the province.

Sheltered from Atlantic storms by the eastern hills, the valleys along the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are noted for the production of excellent apples and other small fruits.

Many of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia are engaged in the fishing industry and the fleets yield catches valued at millions of dollars annually. Vast quantities of cod, haddock, herring and other types of fish are marketed by the fishermen, while the demand for fishing boats has led to the establishment of a flourishing shipbuilding industry.

Coal is the most important mineral product of Nova Scotia. The principal coal fields are to be found at Sydney and Inverness on Cape Breton Island and at Pictou and Cumberland on the mainland. Nova Scotia leads the country in the production of coal. The substantial resources of coal, coupled with iron ore from Newfoundland, have resulted in the establishment of a growing iron and steel industry.

Halifax is the capital of Nova Scotia. It is also the largest city in the province, and one of the principal ocean ports in North America. Halifax harbour, which is open throughout the year, is one of the best and largest in the world. Sydney, which is the second largest city in the province, is in the centre of the coal mining region of Cape Breton. It is also important as the site of large steel producing plants. Among other leading centres in the province are Dartmouth, which is situated across the harbour from Halifax and has many large manufacturing concerns; New Glasgow, with large iron and steel mills; Amherst, which is a manufacturing centre; Truro, an important railway town; and Lunenburg which is a main port for the fishing fleets that bring in cargoes of fish from the Grand Banks.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick is roughly rectangular in shape. It has an area of 27,985 square miles, which compares favourably with Scotland (30,405 square miles). It borders on the Province of Quebec and the State of Maine, U.S.A., on the west, while its extensive coastline is washed by the waters of the Bay of Chaleur, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Northumberland Strait, and the Bay of Fundy.

The province is generally hilly, with some peaks exceeding 2,000 feet in elevation. The province is well supplied with rivers, the principal ones being the Saint John, flowing into the Bay of Fundy, the Miramichi, and the Restigouche, which flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The northern half of the province is well wooded, and lumbering constitutes one of the most important industries. The climate of the province is moderate and there are few extremes either in summer or winter.

The soil, especially in the river valleys, is rich and fertile and is well adapted to mixed farming. Close proximity to the fishing banks in the Atlantic has resulted in the development of a profitable fishing industry in the province, while many of the inhabitants earn their livelihood in the logging camps and lumber mills. Some coal is mined in the Minto Basin at the head of Grand Lake, while recent discoveries of copper, lead and zinc promise to add to the mineral production of the province.

Fredericton is the capital of the province and is situated on the Saint John River. It is an important commercial centre for the surrounding region. Saint John, which has an ice-free harbour and ranks with Halifax as a winter port, is one of the main manufacturing cities east of Montreal. Among its port facilities, Saint John has one of the biggest dry docks in the world. Moncton is an important railway centre in the province.

Quebec

Quebec is the largest province in size, having an area of 594,860 square miles, which is equal to the combined areas of France, Germany, and Spain. A considerable part of its area is unsuitable for agriculture since it lies in the Laurentian Plateau and is barren and rocky.

The St. Lawrence River bisects the province, those sections lying south of the river being known as the Eastern Townships and the Gaspé Peninsula. A ridge of hills parallels the north shore, reaching an altitude of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet. This range gradually slopes away toward the north, reaching sea level at Hudson Bay.

In the extreme north of the province, there is a treeless area owing to the severity of the climate. Elsewhere in the province

there are abundant resources of timber, and lumbering constitutes a very important industry. In addition to having vast timberlands which are the basis of a great pulp and paper industry, Quebec is the leading province in the development of hydro-electric power. It has, in fact, resources of water power almost equal to those of Ontario and Manitoba combined. This ready supply of cheap power has led to the establishment of numerous industries, and Quebec is today one of the leading centres of general manufacturing in Canada.

Along the shores of the Gaspé Peninsula and the St. Lawrence River, many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fishing industry, which makes an important contribution to the life of the province. The numerous lakes and rivers of the Laurentian Plateau are of exceptional beauty, and constitute a favourite resort for sportsmen, summer and winter visitors.

Along the north shore of the St. Lawrence and in the Eastern Townships, the soil is excellent for mixed farming. Tobacco is raised in considerable quantities, while the province is famous for its maple sugar.

Mining constitutes an important factor in the life of Quebec. The province produces a substantial percentage of the world's asbestos. The large deposits of iron ore in the north of the province have already been mentioned. Gold, copper and zinc are also mined extensively. Quebec is in second place in mineral production among the provinces of Canada.

Owing to its enormous size, Quebec province offers a wide variety in climate, ranging from extremely cold winters to warm summers.

Quebec City is the capital of the province. It is an important seaport and contains many points of historical interest. Montreal, which is situated on the Island of Montreal at the junction of the

Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, is the largest city in Canada with a population of approximately two million. It is one of the busiest seaports in North America and, in addition, is an important railway and air centre. The main offices of the two largest railway systems, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway are located in Montreal. It is also one of the leading manufacturing cities in Canada. Other provincial cities include Trois Rivières, midway between Quebec and Montreal, where numerous industries are located, including iron, steel, and paper mills; Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships, which also boasts of numerous industries; Verdun, Hull, Lachine, Valleyfield and St. Hyacinthe, all of which contribute materially to the industrial wealth of the province.

Ontario

Adjoining Quebec to the west is the province of Ontario, which is the second largest province in Canada, having an area of 412,582 square miles. Although generally regarded as an inland province, Ontario has a freshwater shoreline on the Great Lakes of over 2,000 miles, and a saltwater coastline of nearly 700 miles on Hudson and James Bays. The most southerly point in Canada, Middle Island in Lake Erie, lies in Ontario.

As in the province of Quebec, a substantial part of the province consists of the rocky and rugged features of the Canadian Shield. The exception is the peninsula in the south which is low and comparatively flat. The highest point in the province is the rocky promontory north of Lake Superior, which reaches an elevation of over 2,000 feet. From this ridge, the land slopes away to the shores of Hudson Bay where the Lowlands constitute a large marginal strip averaging less than 500 feet above sea-level. In the north of the province, mining and lumbering constitute the most important industries. Gold, silver, nickel, copper, zinc, gypsum, salt, and other minerals are mined to such a degree

that Ontario contributes nearly half of the total mineral production of Canada. The province is short of coal, although petroleum and natural gas are produced in significant quantities in the Ontario peninsula. The province possesses great forest reserves which have encouraged the development of large lumber and pulp and paper industries. In southern Ontario mixed farming, dairying, fruit growing, and market gardening are major industries. The area known as the Niagara Peninsula is important in the production of peaches, cherries, grapes, and other small fruits. The Peninsula is also widely known for its crops of market vegetables, and the canning industry is well developed in the region.

As in the province of Quebec, the abundance of cheap water power has resulted in substantial industrial development, and the province is the foremost industrial area in the country. The advantageous position of Ontario on the Great Lakes facilitates the economical importation of coal and iron from the United States. This has led to the establishment of a large iron and steel industry.

Its numerous lakes and rivers provide the province of Ontario with abundant sources of water power. This, coupled with large forest reserves, has encouraged the development of important lumbering and woodworking industries. The northern forests also constitute a rich fur preserve in the province.

The province extends over such a vast area that there is a considerable variation in climate between northern and southern Ontario. Being surrounded by water on three sides, southern Ontario enjoys a mild climate with moderate winters and warm summers. In the Laurentian Highlands to the north, however, the summers are cool while the winters are often severe. East of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron there is a wide snow belt where it is common for the fall of snow in one winter to reach several feet. The proximity of the Great Lakes, however, has a tendency to moderate temperature throughout the region.

As pointed out above, Ontario borders on four Great Lakes—Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. These lakes, together with Lake Michigan in the United States, constitute one of the most important navigable bodies of fresh water in the world and a large part of the nation's commerce is carried over this water route. Joining these lakes with the sea is the St. Lawrence River, stretching over 1,000 miles in length. The upper reaches of the St. Lawrence River are dotted with islands known as the Thousand Islands. This area is internationally famous for its beauty and attracts large numbers of visitors annually. From Kingston on Lake Ontario to Montreal, there is a drop of over 200 feet in elevation. As a consequence, the current in the St. Lawrence is swift and there are numerous rapids. This obstacle to navigation has been overcome by the construction of canals which enable ocean-going ships to proceed from the sea into the Great Lakes. Access from the sea into the Great Lakes was provided for much larger vessels when the St. Lawrence Seaway, a joint Canadian-American project, was completed in 1959. The two countries are also developing the rapids into a vast hydro-electric power project.

The Ottawa River, which enters the St. Lawrence near Montreal, constitutes the boundary between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. This river has been important since early times and was a popular route into the interior for missionaries, explorers, and traders. Ottawa, the capital city of Canada, is situated on this river. The Ottawa is also important for its water power and through the years has been of vital importance as a carrier of logs in the lumbering and pulp and paper industries.

Stretching across southern Ontario a short distance north of the Great Lakes is a series of smaller lakes. These are from east to west the Rideau Lakes, the Kawartha Lakes, and the Muskoka Lakes. With the development of modern transportation, highways, and communications, these lakes have become a favourite place for summer visitors. As in the province of Quebec, the tourist trade has achieved major importance in the province of



Canada stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific



*The St. Lawrence Seaway permits large, ocean-going vessels
to reach the heart of the continent*



Niagara Falls is an important source of hydro-electric power



The Canadian Shield: region of lakes, rivers, trees and rocks, with great mineral wealth



*The central plain includes immense stretches of excellent agricultural land,
as well as abundant resources of oil and natural gas*



Fruit-growing is an important industry in many regions



The Trans-Canada Highway cuts through the mountainous region of western Canada



In the Northwest Territories new population centres are springing up

Ontario. Lake Nipissing in central Ontario, and Lake Nipigon and Lake of the Woods in northwestern Ontario, must also be mentioned as important bodies of fresh water within the province. In the northern areas of the Canadian Shield, there are numerous lakes and rivers that drain into Hudson Bay and are of importance as drainage factors for the region. The Hudson's Bay Company maintains numerous trading posts along these rivers which have played a major role throughout the years in the development of the Canadian fur trade.

The fresh water fishing attracts many visitors, while commercial fishing is engaged in on a modest scale along the Great Lakes.

Toronto is the capital of the province and its largest city. Metropolitan Toronto had a population of more than 1,800,000 in 1961. It is situated on the shores of Lake Ontario and has a fine harbour. The city obtains an abundance of cheap water power from Niagara, and ranks with Montreal as a great industrial centre. Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, is another important manufacturing city. It is also a busy railway centre, and is situated near one of the finest fruit-growing areas in Canada. Windsor is one of the chief manufacturing cities for the automobile industry in North America, while the city of London in southwest Ontario is the centre of a large manufacturing and agricultural region. All of these cities numbered over 150,000 in population in 1961.

Manitoba

West of Ontario lies the first of the Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, with an area of 246,512 square miles, which is slightly larger than that of France. The province as a whole is comparatively flat, the average elevation being between 500 and 1,000 feet above sea-level. Duck Mountain, northwest of Lake Dau-

phin, is the highest point of land in the province, reaching an altitude of 2,727 feet.

The southern part of the province is level prairie-land with few trees. The soil in this area is very fertile and reaches a considerable depth. While the growing of wheat constitutes the main industry throughout the region, more and more attention is being paid to mixed farming. North of this prairie belt is the lakes region, where much good agricultural land is to be found. The northern regions of the province are given over to mixed forests.

While Manitoba is essentially an inland province, it is worthy of note that it possesses a sea-coast on Hudson Bay extending more than 400 miles. Churchill, which in recent years has achieved considerable importance as a grain port, is situated on this coast.

Over half of the province lies in the Canadian Shield, and as in the case of Quebec and Ontario, the existence of rich deposits of minerals has been established. With numerous lakes and rivers, Manitoba possesses a wealth of water power resources which combined with mineral and forest raw materials, has led to rapid industrial expansion.

The province enjoys a varied climate owing to its size, with hot dry summers and cold winters. The summer rainfall is sufficient to produce an excellent crop yield.

The three largest lakes in the province are Lake Winnipeg, Lake Winnipegosis, and Lake Manitoba. Numerous other lakes and rivers, however, are situated in the northern regions, so that the fresh water area of Manitoba exceeds 26,000 square miles. Lake Winnipeg receives much of the water that drains from the flat prairie regions of the west. The Assiniboine, the Saskatchewan and the Red Rivers all flow into this lake, while Lake of the Woods in Ontario is also drained into Lake Winnipeg by the Winnipeg River. The water from Lake Winnipeg flows into the

Nelson River which drains northeastward into Hudson Bay. Granville Lake, Southern Indian Lake, and North Indian Lake are also drained into Hudson Bay, their overflow forming the Churchill River.

The large lakes of Manitoba have led to the establishment of a thriving fishing industry, the principal catch being whitefish.

Farming continues to be the main industry of the province. While wheat is the leading crop, dairying, mixed farming and the production of livestock are increasing in importance.

Lumbering is also a thriving industry, especially in the eastern districts. Sawmills are numerous and the sale of wood and forest products is a substantial source of revenue.

Manitoba has many gold and copper mines, while other leading mineral products are silver, zinc, and gypsum. A recent development in the north of the province is a large nickel mine at Thompson.

Winnipeg, with a population exceeding 475,000, is the capital of Manitoba. Its position at the entrance to the great grain-producing areas of Canada has made it one of the outstanding grain markets of the world. Enjoying excellent railway and power facilities, Winnipeg has expanded rapidly as an industrial centre with many large plants and factories. Opposite Winnipeg on the Red River is the city of St. Boniface, which is increasing in importance as a manufacturing city. Brandon in the southwest is the centre of a rich agricultural district, while Portage la Prairie on the main lines of both of the transcontinental railways is a main shipping point for wheat.

Saskatchewan

Lying west of Manitoba and occupying the central part of the prairie region is the province of Saskatchewan, with an area

of 251,700 square miles. The province is generally flat with the southern two-thirds consisting of rich prairie soil of considerable depth. The northern one-third lies in the Canadian Shield and has numerous lakes and vast stretches of forest. As in Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, this rocky region has given evidence of rich mineral deposits.

The climate of Saskatchewan is varied, with hot summer days and very cold winters. The rainfall is usually sufficient for agriculture, although occasional periods of drought have been experienced. In normal years the hot days and heavy showers lead to rapid growth, while the abundance of sunshine results in quick ripening of crops throughout the region.

In the northern regions lumbering is an important industry, although production is not as great as in some of the other provinces.

The province is crossed by two large rivers, the Churchill and Saskatchewan. Both of these rivers flow eastward into Hudson Bay and are important drainage factors for the entire region. The Qu'Appelle River in the south is a branch of the Assiniboine which flows into Lake Winnipeg. Numerous large lakes dot the province, the most extensive being Lake Athabasca and Reindeer Lake.

Agriculture is the main industry in the province. Over one half of the entire wheat crop of Canada is grown here and, in addition, Saskatchewan leads all other provinces in the production of oats and flaxseed.

The abundance of rich wild grass has encouraged the raising of livestock. Cattle and sheep ranching have long been established in southeastern Saskatchewan. The export of dairy products, beef and wool contributes substantially to the economy of the province.

Vast deposits of potash are now being mined and processed. In the south, lignite coal is mined. At Swift Current a large helium plant is easing a world shortage of this rare gas. Saskatchewan is also a leading producer of uranium ore and is developing its oil resources. The refining of oil for local use has become a large industry in the province.

Regina is the capital of the province, and the main commercial centre of a prosperous agricultural region. Saskatoon is the second largest city in Saskatchewan. It has numerous flour mills and grain elevators. Moose Jaw is also important as the site of grain elevators, flour mills, and stockyards.

Alberta

The province of Alberta, covering 255,285 square miles, is the largest of the Prairie Provinces. As in Saskatchewan, the southern part of the province consists of a treeless prairie belt, while to the north lie mixed forests. On the west are the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, while the Canadian Shield enters the province at its northeast corner.

The climate of Alberta is varied owing to the effect of prominent geographical features. The Rocky Mountains to the west markedly affect the rainfall, while the warm chinook winds penetrating the mountains from the Pacific result in moderate winters and a lack of snowfall. The general elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet in the southern half of the province leads to long cool summers which are conducive to agriculture although lack of moisture in the soil necessitates the use of artificial irrigation in some districts.

In the northern half of the province elevations descend to less than 1,000 feet. This region is dominated by the valley of the Peace River, where the excellent climate and rich soil have led to the development of a substantial agricultural region.

The southern half of the province is drained by the Saskatchewan River, while in the north the Peace and Athabasca Rivers flow into the Mackenzie River, which finds its way to the Arctic Ocean. There are numerous lakes in Alberta, the three largest being Lesser Slave Lake, Lake Athabaska, and Lake Claire.

Agriculture is the most important industry in Alberta. Most of the farmers, however, engage in mixed farming, and wheat, oats and barley constitute the main crops. In the foothills of the Rockies, stock-raising is engaged in extensively, since the moderate climate and rich grass provide excellent conditions for raising horses and cattle.

In the southern region numerous irrigation projects have been developed. These have resulted in a substantially increased productivity for that area.

Alberta leads the country in the production of oil and natural gas and has the most extensive coal resources in Canada. In the northern and western foothill regions lumbering is a flourishing industry, while general manufacturing is increasing in importance.

Edmonton is the capital and largest city of the province. It has numerous industrial plants and factories, and is a centre for the oil industry. Calgary is also prominent industrially, and like Edmonton is in the heart of a substantial agricultural region. Both of these cities are important as railway centres. Lethbridge is situated in a rich farming belt and is also significant as a shipping point of coal.

British Columbia

British Columbia is the third largest and the most westerly province of Canada. It includes not only the mainland, but a vast

number of islands in the Pacific, among which Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte group are outstanding. Vancouver Island is nearly as large as the province of Nova Scotia. It is 285 miles long and has an area of 12,408 square miles. The total area of British Columbia is 366,255 square miles.

British Columbia is in reality a high plateau enclosed by parallel ranges of mountains on all sides with the exception of the northeast corner. On the eastern side lie the Selkirk and Rocky Mountain ranges, while to the west is the Coast Range. Interspaced between the mountain ranges are numerous valleys, many of which are extremely fertile. The Pacific coast of the province is deeply indented, providing an excellent series of harbours. The islands along the coast offer shelter from Pacific storms and are noted for their scenic beauty.

Affected by the ocean currents, the west coast of British Columbia enjoys a mild climate with much rain. The summers are warm and heavy frosts in winter are rare. The height of the mountains results in heavy snowfall during the winter in those regions, but tends to moderate the climate of areas farther to the east.

The Coast Range of mountains is cut by numerous river valleys including the Fraser, Skeena, and the Stikine. Flowing south is the Columbia River which empties into the Pacific in American territory. The Peace and Liard Rivers offer drainage for the northeast section of the province, being tributaries of the Mackenzie River. Most of the rivers of British Columbia are swift-running streams with many rapids owing to the abruptness of their fall through the mountains. British Columbia ranks second in available water power resources and is exceeded only by Quebec and Ontario in power developed.

British Columbia possesses enormous forest resources and ranks first among the provinces in the lumbering and pulp and paper industries. On the western slopes of the mountains are to

be found some of the largest trees in the world, owing to the amount of rainfall and the exceptionally fine conditions for growth.

Fishing, in which the province excels, is one of its most important industries. The principal catches are salmon and halibut. British Columbia salmon is famous throughout the world and has led to the establishment of a large canning industry on the west coast.

The province is also rich in minerals. Zinc, lead, silver, copper and asbestos have been mined for many years. Vast coal reserves are found on Vancouver Island and at Crow's Nest and Fernie on the mainland. These coal deposits have been an important factor in the economic life of British Columbia for, until recent years, the coal was used extensively for refuelling ships putting in at Pacific coast ports. Oil has, however, largely replaced coal for this purpose.

The numerous river valleys are excellent for agriculture and mixed farming is general. The mild climate and abundant rainfall, combined with the fertile soil, have led to the establishment of a famous fruit-growing region in the Okanagan Valley. The Peace River region and the Stuart Lake district are extremely rich and have great agricultural possibilities.

The tourist industry is of outstanding importance to the province. The scenic beauty of the mountains and the opportunity for pleasure trips among the coastal islands attract many visitors annually.

Victoria, situated on Vancouver Island, is the capital and the oldest city of the province. It has an excellent harbour, while the pleasant climate and beautiful scenery make it a favourite residential city. Vancouver, the largest city of British Columbia, is an important railway terminus and one of the major ports on the west coast of the continent. In addition to its outstanding

port facilities, the city possesses numerous manufacturing and industrial plants and is the commercial centre for the province. New Westminster is the largest freshwater port on the west coast of Canada. It is the chief market town of the lower Fraser valley and an important manufacturing centre.

Yukon

To the north of the province of British Columbia, and lying between Alaska and Mackenzie District, is the Yukon Territory. Much of the Territory is mountainous and undeveloped although the soil in the river valleys is suitable for agriculture.

The principal rivers of the Territory are the Peel, which drains northward into the Mackenzie Delta, and the Yukon River, which flows westward through Alaska into Bering Sea. The climate is varied with warm short summers and extremely cold winters. There is enough rainfall for agriculture, but the short growing season limits the variety of crops that can be grown successfully.

The Yukon Territory has been famous for decades as a mining region, following the discovery of gold in the Klondike. The mineral resources, which include silver, zinc, lead and copper, are known to be considerable, and important mining developments have been undertaken throughout the Territory.

The principal occupations of the inhabitants are mining, fishing, and trapping. Salmon and whitefish are caught in large quantities, while trapping has been an important industry for many years.

Whitehorse, the capital, has achieved prominence as a copper mining centre and a main point on the Alaska Highway.

Northwest Territories

East of the Yukon and north of the Prairie Provinces lie the Northwest Territories, consisting of the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Franklin. This region is nearly half the size of the United States, and is largely undeveloped and unexplored. Few people other than Eskimos, native Indians, trappers, and employees of the Hudson's Bay Company live in the area. The Territories are for the most part in the Canadian Shield and consist of a rugged rocky terrain dotted by innumerable lakes and rivers. Some of these are of enormous size, such as the Mackenzie River, which stretches for 2,514 miles, and Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes.

The resources of the Territories are largely unexplored and undeveloped. However, uranium, gold, silver and other minerals are being mined in significant quantities.

The establishment of air fields and other facilities over wide stretches of the Mackenzie valley is expected to have a marked effect upon the future of the Territories, since they facilitate transportation and movement over the vast treeless and uncharted regions.

CANADIAN CENTRES WITH OVER 12,000 POPULATION

Figures are for 1961 and are based upon the census of that year.

<i>City and Province</i>	<i>Population</i>
Montreal, Que. (metropolitan area).....	2,109,509
Toronto, Ont. " "	1,824,481
Vancouver, B.C. " "	790,165
Winnipeg, Man. " "	475,989
Ottawa, Ont. " "	429,750
Hamilton, Ont. " "	395,189
Quebec, Que. " "	357,568
Edmonton, Alta. " "	337,568
Calgary, Alta. " "	279,062
Windsor, Ont. " "	193,365
Halifax, N.S. " "	183,946
London, Ont. " "	181,283
Kitchener, Ont. " "	154,864
Victoria, B.C. " "	154,152
Regina, Sask.	112,141
Sudbury, Ont. (metropolitan area).....	110,694
Saint John, N.B. " "	95,563
Saskatoon, Sask.	95,526
St. John's, Nfld. (metropolitan area).....	90,838
St. Catharines, Ont.	84,472
Verdun, Que.	78,317
Sherbrooke, Que.	66,554
Oshawa, Ont.	62,415
Hull, Que.	56,929
St. Michel, Que.	55,978
Brantford, Ont.	55,201
Kingston, Ont.	53,526
Trois Rivières, Que.	53,477
Sarnia, Ont.	50,976

CANADIAN CENTRES WITH OVER 12,000 POPULATION (Cont'd)

<i>City and Province</i>	<i>Population</i>
St. Laurent, Que.....	49,805
Montreal North, Que.....	48,433
Peterborough, Ont.....	47,185
Burlington, Ont.....	47,008
Dartmouth, N.S.....	46,966
Port Arthur, Ont.....	45,276
Fort William, Ont.....	45,214
Moncton, N.B.....	43,840
Cornwall, Ont.....	43,639
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	43,088
Jacques Cartier, Que.....	40,807
Guelph, Ont.....	39,838
Lachine, Que.....	38,630
St. Boniface, Man.....	37,600
Welland, Ont.....	36,079
Lethbridge, Alta.....	35,454
St. James, Man.....	33,977
New Westminster, B.C.....	33,654
Sydney, N.S.....	33,617
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	33,206
Shawinigan, Que.....	32,169
Chicoutimi, Que.....	31,657
Granby, Que.....	31,463
La Salle, Que.....	30,904
Outremont, Que.....	30,753
Belleville, Ont.....	30,655
Jasper Place, Alta.....	30,530
Chomedey, Que.....	30,445
Chatham, Ont.....	29,826
Ste. Foy, Que.....	29,716

CANADIAN CENTRES WITH OVER 12,000 POPULATION (Cont'd)

<i>City and Province</i>	<i>Population</i>
Timmins, Ont.....	29,270
Jonquière, Que.....	28,588
Brandon, Man.....	28,166
Drummondville, Que.....	27,909
Galt, Ont.....	27,830
East Kildonan, Man.....	27,305
Valleyfield, Que.....	27,297
St. Jean, Que.....	26,988
Cap de la Madeleine, Que.....	26,925
Corner Brook, Nfld.....	25,185
Westmount, Que.....	25,012
Eastview, Ont.....	24,555
St. Jérôme, Que.....	24,546
Medicine Hat, Alta.....	24,484
Glace Bay, N.S.....	24,186
Prince Albert, Sask.....	24,168
Longueuil, Que.....	24,131
North Bay, Ont.....	23,781
North Vancouver, B.C.....	23,656
Pointe Claire, Que.....	22,709
St. Thomas, Ont.....	22,469
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	22,354
Niagara Falls, Ont.....	22,351
Pointe aux Trembles, Que.....	21,926
Thetford Mines, Que.....	21,618
Waterloo, Ont.....	21,366
Mount Royal, Que.....	21,182
Barrie, Ont.....	21,169
Forest Hill, Ont.....	20,489
Woodstock, Ont.....	20,486
Stratford, Ont.....	20,467

CANADIAN CENTRES WITH OVER 12,000 POPULATION (Cont'd)

<i>City and Province</i>	<i>Population</i>
West Kildonan, Man.....	20,077
Fredericton, N.B.....	19,683
Red Deer, Alta.....	19,612
Laval des Rapides, Que.....	19,227
Victoriaville, Que.....	18,720
Rouyn, Que.....	18,716
Dorval, Que.....	18,592
Leaside, Ont.....	18,579
Brampton, Ont.....	18,467
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	18,318
Mimico, Ont.....	18,212
Riverside, Ont.....	18,089
Joliette, Que.....	18,088
Brockville, Ont.....	17,744
Rimouski, Que.....	17,739
Owen Sound, Ont.....	17,421
Sorel, Que.....	17,147
Pembroke, Ont.....	16,791
Richmond Hill, Ont.....	16,446
Pont Viau, Que.....	16,077
Grand'Mère, Que.....	15,806
Orillia, Ont.....	15,345
Lévis, Que.....	15,112
Port Colborne, Ont.....	14,886
Whitby, Ont.....	14,685
St. Lambert, Que.....	14,531
Arvida, Que.....	14,460
St. Hubert, Que.....	14,380
Charlesbourg, Que.....	14,308
Transcona, Man.....	14,248
Sept Iles, Que.....	14,196

CANADIAN CENTRES WITH OVER 12,000 POPULATION (Conc.)

<i>City and Province</i>	<i>Population</i>
Nanaimo, B.C.....	14,135
Sillery, Que.....	14,109
Prince George, B.C.....	13,877
Penticton, B.C.....	13,859
Lancaster, N.B.....	13,848
New Toronto, Ont.....	13,389
Alma, Que.....	13,309
Côte St. Luc, Que.....	13,266
Kelowna, B.C.....	13,188
Trenton, Ont.....	13,183
Magog, Que.....	13,139
La Tuque, Que.....	13,023
Gatineau, Que.....	13,022
Dundas, Ont.....	12,912
Edmundston, N.B.....	12,791
Shawinigan South, Que.....	12,683
Truro, N.S.....	12,421
Portage la Prairie, Man.....	12,388
Forest Lawn, Alta.....	12,263
Swift Current, Sask.....	12,186
Pierrefonds, Que.....	12,171
Oromocto, N.B.....	12,170

CANADIAN LAKES WITH AREAS OF MORE THAN 1,000 SQUARE MILES

<i>Lake</i>	<i>Area</i>		
*Lake Huron.....	13,675	square	miles
Great Bear Lake.....	12,000	"	"
*Lake Superior.....	11,200	"	"
Great Slave Lake.....	11,170	"	"
Lake Winnipeg.....	9,398	"	"
*Lake Erie.....	5,094	"	"
*Lake Ontario.....	3,727	"	"
Lake Athabasca.....	3,058	"	"
Reindeer Lake.....	2,444	"	"
Lake Winnipegosis.....	2,086	"	"
Lake Nipigon.....	1,870	"	"
Lake Manitoba.....	1,817	"	"
Dubawnt Lake.....	1,600	"	"
Lake of the Woods.....	1,346	"	"
Southern Indian Lake.....	1,200	"	"

*Area on Canadian side of boundary.

CANADIAN RIVERS 1,000 MILES AND MORE IN LENGTH

<i>River</i>	<i>Length</i>		
Mackenzie.....	2,514	miles	
St. Lawrence.....	1,900	"	
Saskatchewan.....	1,205	"	
Peace.....	1,054	"	
Churchill.....	1,000	"	

CANADIAN MOUNTAIN PEAKS OVER 15,000 FEET IN ELEVATION

<i>Mountain Peak</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
Logan.....	19,850 feet
St. Elias.....	18,008 “
Lucania.....	17,150 “
King.....	17,130 “
Steele.....	16,439 “
Wood.....	15,885 “
Vancouver.....	15,696 “
Fairweather.....	15,287 “

These peaks are all in the St. Elias Mountains on or near the international boundary between Canada and Alaska.

2

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The questions and answers given below are based entirely upon the text of this booklet. They are intended solely to give the reader a chance to test his or her general knowledge of the contents. It must be emphasized that the questions are NOT necessarily those which will be used by the Judge in examining an applicant for Canadian citizenship.

Physical Geography

- (1) Q. How does Canada compare in size with other countries of the world?
A. Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only the U.S.S.R. has a greater area.
- (2) Q. What are the names of the Great Lakes?
A. Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario.
- (3) Q. What is the largest of these lakes?
A. Lake Superior, which is the largest body of fresh water in the world.
- (4) Q. Name the river which drains the Great Lakes into the Atlantic Ocean.
A. The St. Lawrence River.
- (5) Q. What is the largest city in Canada?
A. Montreal, with a population of about two million.
- (6) Q. What are the main boundaries of Canada?
A. On the south the United States, on the east the Atlantic Ocean, on the north the Arctic Ocean, and on the west the Pacific Ocean.
- (7) Q. Name some of the important harbours serving:
(a) the east coast; (b) the west coast.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Cont'd)

A. The east coast—Halifax, Saint John, Quebec and Montreal.

The west coast—Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster.

(8) Q. What is the longest river in Canada?

A. The Mackenzie River which drains Great Slave Lake into the Arctic Ocean. It is 2,514 miles in length.

(9) Q. What is the name of the highest mountain peak in Canada?

A. Mount Logan with an elevation of 19,850 feet.

Political Geography

(10) Q. How many provinces are there in Canada?

A. There are ten provinces.

(11) Q. What are the names of the provinces?

A. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

(12) Q. What is the capital of Canada?

A. Ottawa is the capital of Canada.

(13) Q. Name the capitals of the ten provinces.

A. Newfoundland—St. John's; Nova Scotia—Halifax; Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown; New Brunswick—Fredericton; Quebec—Quebec; Ontario—Toronto; Manitoba—Winnipeg; Saskatchewan—Regina; Alberta—Edmonton; British Columbia—Victoria.

(14) Q. In addition to the ten provinces, Canada has two territories. What are their names?

A. The Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Cont'd)

Economic Geography

- (15) Q. Canada has the largest newsprint mill in the world. In what province is it located?
A. Newfoundland.
- (16) Q. What province is famous for its salmon?
A. British Columbia.
- (17) Q. Canada is a leading producer of wheat. What province grows over one-half of the entire Canadian crop of wheat?
A. Saskatchewan.
- (18) Q. What is the leading province in Canada in the production of oil?
A. Alberta.
- (19) Q. What province is the leading producer of asbestos?
A. Quebec.
- (20) Q. One province accounts for about one-third of the mineral production of Canada. Name that province.
A. Ontario.
- (21) Q. What province leads in the development of hydroelectric power?
A. Quebec.
- (22) Q. Nova Scotia leads the country in the production of what mineral?
A. Coal.
- (23) Q. What are the three main industries of New Brunswick?
A. Forestry, fishing and agriculture.
- (24) Q. What are the main industries of Prince Edward Island?
A. Agriculture, fishing.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Conc.)

- (25) Q. What three minerals are mined in the Northwest Territories?
A. Uranium, gold and silver.
- (26) Q. Name three provinces in which lumbering is an important industry.
A. British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario.
- (27) Q. Name the three leading provinces in the production of minerals.
A. Ontario, Quebec, and Alberta.
- (28) Q. Name the major industries of the province of Quebec.
A. General manufacturing, forestry, mining, agriculture and fishing.
- (29) Q. What is the name of the principal seaport on Hudson Bay?
A. Churchill, Manitoba.
- (30) Q. What is the main industry of the province of Manitoba?
A. Agriculture.



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CANADA

SCALE 1:50,000,000 OR ONE INCH TO 250 MILES

MILES 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

KILOMETERS 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

- Federal Capital.....
- Provincial Capital.....
- Railways Main.....
- Railways to Branch.....
- Air Routes, Canadian.....
- Air Routes, Foreign.....
- Steamship Routes.....

DEPARTMENT OF
MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
SURVEY AND MAPPING BRANCH
1965



